present rate which the City pays for the accom-modation of its public officers. The estimated number of spartments now required for the acmodation of the various Courts and departments, in addition to the old City Hall, is two mdred and sixteen.

There was a plan exhibited which contained a circular apartment for the accommodation of the United States Post-Office. But we de not see the propriety of our Municipal Government broubling itself about offices for the accommed skion of the United States Government; let that Government build its own offices to suit its own purposes. A new Post Office is greatly needed in this City; but if the City should attempt to interfere in the matter, it would probably cause the General Government to let it alone altogether. We have got as much business for our Municipal servants to attend to as they can manage at present, without attempting to build a Post-Office.

We hope that our citizens will examine the different plans which have been submitted for the New City Hall, for we have no doubt that the popular decision, which it will be safe to follow in such a matter, will be pronounced in favor of the one for which we have expressed our pref-

It seems that the deceazed Emperor took a severe cold, reviewing some new regiments. His physician did not, at first, deem the case grave; but soon a vio lent grippe manifested itself, followed instantly by an inflammation of the lungs. The disease was first discovered to be really dangerous on the 1st of thi month; and the Emperor, aware of its character, told his doctor that he felt his time was come. His wife and son Alexander were constantly with him. When one of his physicians, Dr. Mandt, told him that there would, probably, be a paralysis of the lungs, he saked quickly: "When shall I be para! "lyzed?" He demanded, in Russian, of his other physician: "When shall I be suffocated !" This occurred early on the morning of the 24 inst. He then went through religious duties-taking the sacramen -and bade his wife, children and grandchildren farewell, giving to each of them the benediction, with a clear voice, and with full and quiet consciousness In the evening, he took fare well of all the persons betonging to his Court. The Empress, his son, (now Emperor,) the Grand Duke Constantine, the Counts Adlerburg, Orloff, the Prince Dolgorouski, and a few others, remained around him to the last moment. He died on the 2d of March, at ten minutes past noon.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SENATE FIRM.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
ALBANY, Tuesday, March 27, 1855. The Senate has just refused to strike out the

search and seizure" clause of the Temperance bill, by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Brooks. Crosby, Dickinson, Hitchcock, Pratt, Putnam, Spencer, Storing, Whitney,

NAYS-Mesers. Barnam, Bishop, Bradford, Butts, Z. Clark, Dorrance, Field, Goodwin, Halsey, Hop-kins, Hutchins, Munroe, Richards, Robertson, Sherrill, Walker, Watkins, Williams-18.

CUBA-CUBA-CUBA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 27, 1855.
The El-Dorado affair is stirring up the Cabinet.
The President is determined to have full satisfaction, and he will not resort to Spain for it. He is up to the exigencies of the case, but Marcy is still wavering, and Cushing is in open rebellion against any warlike movements. The Cabinet is in a crisis. Much is said of a possible modification of its personnel, and not a few entertain the firm belief that Gen. Pierce will act this time a part worthy the high position he occupies. He seems to realize that if he leaves the last outrage perpetrated by Spain on our flag unstored, he puts himself beyond the pale of redemption. He is said to be very resolute, and his freque conferences with Soulé inspire the friends of Cuba-neizing with great hopes that at last something will be accomplished. Cabinet sessions are frequent and long, and upon the whole things wear a beligerent

HINDOOS DEFEATED.

Frieial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. PORTCHESTER, N. Y. Tuesday, March 27, 1855. At the election in this town, (Rye,) to-day, the Hin doos and Rum were defeated. John E. Marshall, Anti-Know-Nothing and Maine Law candidate, is elected Supervisor over John S. Provost, Hindoo and Rum champion, by eight majority.

KNOW-NOTHING VICTORY. New-Orleans, Monday, March 26 The Know-Nothings carried the charter election in

this city, to-day, triumphantly. STEAMERS BURNED-PASSENGERS MISSING

New-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 27, 1855. The steamer Bulletin was burnt on Saturday, below Lake Providence, with 3,500 bales of cotton. Twentythree of the passengers and crew are missing. Among the former are J. B. Williams, of N. Y., and Mr. McCauslie, of N. C. The lady passengers and the officers were all saved. The vessel and cargo are a total less. Insured \$20,000.

The steamer Huntsvirle has also been destroyed by fire, with 4,000 bales of cotton on board. We have not yet learned the particulars.

DEATH OF THE HON. THOS. FITZGERALD. DETROIT, Mich , Tuesday, March 27, 1855.

The Hon. Thomas Fitzgerald, formerly United States Senator from this State, died at Nilos on Sunday.

LATER FROM MEXICO. New-Orleans, Monday, March 26, 1855. The steamship Orizaba has arrived at this port with dates from the City of Mexico to the 19th inst.

Nothing decisive was known concerning Alvarez. It was reported that he had fled on the approach of Santa Anna's troops, and that they would pursue him

to the neighborhood of Acapulso. Santa Anna had been received at the capital with Freat enthusiasm.

SUICIDE OF A BANK-TELLER-THE AFRICA.

Bostos, Tuesday, March 27, 1855.

Thomas W. Hooper, paying teller of the Merchants'
Bank in this city, hung himself this morning in the
tellar of the Bank. The particulars have not transpired, but everything in his accounts is all right as
far as known.

The steamship Africa leaves here at 10 o'clock to
morner moving the mails chaine at 8

SCICIDE IN HORNELLSVILLE A man giving his name as Abercondee, about 30 years of age, committed suicide, at the Stafford House in this town, last evening, by cutting his throat from par to ear. He is supposed to have been insane.

PRILADELPHIA, Tursday, March 27, 1855.

The pilot-boat Heaard reports falling in with an abandoned schooner named the Golden West. She was a new vessel, and hid apparently hear run into the crew deserting her in haste. 50 bbls. of mackerel were found in her, but about 100 bbls. of apples had been thrown overboard. She had gone sahore on the par near Townsand's Inlet. WRECK OF THE SCHR, GOLDEN WEST.

THE ORIO RIVER.

PITTSBURGE, Tuesday, March 27, 1835.

The water in the channel of the river here is five toot deep, and is falling. The weather is cloudy.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

[Specially Reported for The N. T. Tribune.]

SENATE ALBANT, March 27, 1855.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, favorably, relative to the Kirgs County Treasurer.

A number of local bills were reported by Standing Committees, and moved to the Committee of the Whole. CORPORATION'S INTERPOSING THE DEFENSE OF UNUNTRI

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the act providing that chapter 172 of the Sessions Laws of 1830 entitled an act to prohibit Corporations from interposing the plea of defense of usery in any ne ion, is repealed, reported in favor of the passage of the bill, with the filtowing provise:

"Provided that the defense of usery shall not be hereafter interposed in any action or any conveyance, contract bond, or obligation, now existing, or herefore issued by any corporation; nor small the validity of any conveyance, contract, bond, or obligation, is smed by, or existing against any corporation prior to this date, be questioned in any suit or action by reason of any afainte relating turbe interest of money."

Also, adverse, on the bill relative to the claim of the Stockbridge Indians to certain manor lands in the Stock bridge Indians to certain manor lands in the Stock Bridge Indians to certain manor lands in the Stock Bridge Indians to the Committee of the Whole Carrier.

Mr. CROSS moved the bill to the Committee of the Whole Carrier.

Mr. HOPKINS—Adverse to the bill authorizing

HOPKINS-Adverse to the bill authorizing

the rale of Company property. Agreed to.
Also, for the consideration of the Senate, the bill to
prevent illegal voting in the Utty of New York.
Also, adverse to the bill for the appointment of a
Commission to codify the civil laws of the State.

Table.

Mr. MUNROE—Favorably to incorporate the New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill in relation to suits against School officers.

The Select Committee of "Eight" report the following entitled bills as proper to be referred to Select Committees to be reported complete:

To incorporate the Trustees of the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of decessed clergymen, and of aged and infirm clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, United States.

To incorporate the American Woman's Educational Association.

Association.

Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to purchase certain real estate in said city from the U. S. Govern-

ment.

To amend the charter of the firemen of New-York.

Amending the act incorporating the New-York Cen tral College.

Relative to the collection of taxes on lands of non-residents, and to provide for the sale of lands for un-

residents, and to provide for the sale of lands for unpaid taxes.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Horticultural Society.
The New-York Tax bill.
To regulate the distribution of the assets of Savings Banks or Institutions for Savings.
Authorizing the recording of charters of Colleges and Academies, and alterations and amendments thereto by the Regents of the University, in the office of the Secretary of the Regents.

To provide for opening certain strests in the City of Brooklyn.

Amending the act incorporating the Atlantic Mu-

nending the act incorporating the Atlantic Mu-Amending the tual Insurance Company.

Amending the law relative to the determination of

Amending the law relative to the determination of claims to real property.

To facilitate the collection of debts against plankroad and turrpike-road companies.

The Rochester claim bill.

The bill authorizing any town in the Counties of Chautanque and Cattarangus to subscribe to the capital stock of Erie and New York City Railroad, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

tel stock of Erie and New York City Railroad, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reacing.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Committee next took up the bill to prohibit the reception, by the Bank Superintendent, of bonds and mortgages as a basis for banking.

The amendment providing that they shall be received at 80 per cent. on the dellar was adopted.

After debate, Mr. PUTNAM moved the following amendment:

SEC 3. In all cases where bonds and mortgages become due by the failure of the several banks pledging the same to redeem their circulating notes the Attorney-General stail proceed to foreclose the same in the own tame, and shall prosecute such foreclose the same in the own tame, and shall prosecute such foreclose the same in the own tame, and shall prosecute such foreclosures to sale, which shall be conducted in the same manner as other foreclosures and sales are now conducted under time laws of this State.

Progress was reported before the question was taken, and the bill was referred to a Select Committee. Hences to 4 P. M.

AVTERNOON SESSION.

The Temperance bill was taken up. Question being on the agreeing to the report of the Committee, Mr. HOPK INS moved to reduce the penalty for the first effense to twenty five dollars. Lost by a vote of Yeas, 8; Nays, 9.

Mr. SPENCER moved an amendment that it should not be necessary for the importer to mark all packness and the bill was taken up. Lost.

not be necessary for the importer to mark all packages sold by him "Intoxicating drinks." Lost.

Mr. SPENCER renewed his amendment to allow sales in packages less than five gallons up to the lat of August. Lost, 9 to 15.

The penalty for a third offense was reduced to \$250.

A motion to strike out the clause requiring the de-

on to strike out the crause requiring the

fendant to pay costs was lost.

The counsel fee was stuck out.

Mr. SPENCER moved to strike out "Search and "Seizure clause." Lost by a vote of 10 to 15. Scizure clause. Lost by a vote of 10 to 18.
YEAS - Messrs Brooks Crosby, Dickinson, Hitchcock, Pratt Putnem, Spencer, Storing, Whitney, Yost-10.
NAYS-Messrs Barnard, Bishop, Brasford, Butts, Z. Clark, Dorrance, Field, Goodwin, Halsey, Hosains, Hutchins, Munice, Richards, Robertson, Sherrill, Walker, Watkins, Williams-18.
Mr. HITCHCOCK moved to atrike out the pro-

Mr. HITCHCOCK moved to strike out the provision for sale by agents in each district, so as to adopt the provision of last year's bill, which allowed a sale by those who gave bonds. Carried by 15 to 12.

Mr. BROOKS moved to strike out the cisuas relative to District Attorney of New York. Lost—8 to 17.

Mr. BROOKS moved to make the day on which the bill should go into effect July 4. Carried.

YEAS—Meiers Barnard, Barn Brooks, Crosby, Dickisson, Carlo Buckers, Part, Patina Sherill, Seeseer, S. r.

Goodwin, Hitchcook, Pratt Putnam, Shertill, Spencer, String, Weiser, Whitney, Yost-15.

NAYS-Messa Sishop Brasford, Butts Z Clark Dorrance,
Raley, Hapkins, Butchins, Musroe, Richards, Robertson.

Halvey, Hepkins, Butchins, Mucroe, Richards, Robertson, Watkins, Williams—13.

Mr. CROSBY said he had many amendments to offer, when the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House west into Committee, Mr. L. MILLER in the Chair, and took up the bill for the appointment of a Commission for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York from encroachments, and to prevent obstructions to the necessary navigation thereof. After a long and worthless debate, the bill was reported to the House as it come from the Sanata.

Mr. WEED, from the Committee of Nine, reported the following bills: To prevent filegal Voting in New-York, and to incorporate the New-York Academy of Music, and they were referred to be reported complete.

The House went into Committee, Mr. BAKER in the Chair, and took up the bill to increase the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas Light Co of the City of

New York.

The question pending was on the motion to reduce the price to be charged for the gas by the Company, from \$3 to \$2 50.

In order that a communication received from the Company might be put on the files, Mr. O KEEFE moved that the Committee rise and report progress.

Mr. O K. said he had read the communication re-

ferred to, and he considered it entirely insufficient.

Mr. RIDER sustained the bill.

Mesers. MAGUIRE, WATERBURY and others opposed it, when the Committee rose and reported prog-ress. Recess to 4 P. M.
AFFERNOON SESSION.

Mr. MAY presented his report adverse to the imposition of tolls on railways, so far as it affected the New York and Eric Road. Referred.

The SPEAKER presented a communication, signed by Erastus Corning. President of the Contral Road: Hener Ramsdell, President of the Eric Road, and John Arnot, for the Chemung and Jefferson Railroad, white the recommitment of the Railway Toll bill to asking the recommitment of the Railway Toil bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, that they may be heard before the Committee in opposition to the measure. The bill was then recommitted. e heard before the Committee in opposition to the resoure. The bill was then recommitted. Progress was then reported on the Manhattan Gas

Mr. STUYVESANT reported a bill in relation to Pelice Court Clerks in Naw York. Adjourned.

INDIAN THOUBLES -A letter in The St. Louis Re publican, dated Whitebend, Kaneas, March 18, has the following:

the following:

"I have just heard of an express from Fort Pierre, which brings intelligence that the Sioux have surrounded that place, and are making hostile demonstrations against all persons who are engaged by the United States—that Col. Vaughen, the Indian Acent, is obliged to keep within the Fort and out of sight, and that they are only deterred from destroying all our officers and properly by the interposition and indinence of the agents of the American Fur Company. Here long this will continue, or what may be the relative to the destroying the said, we do not know. It is too far to send succer now, as the distance from here is some two thomsand miles, and we will have to isave the matter in the hands of Providence."

ARREST OF STREET-WALKERS.

SYMPATHIZING POLICE MAGISTRATE In consequence of numerous complaints resently made to Mayor Word, relative to the numbers of prostitutes who have been in the habit of frequenting Broadway, every night, between Grand and Hous on sts , orders were yesterday issued to Captain Turn-buil, of the Eighth Ward, and Captain Kussner, of the Fourteenth Ward, to arrest all common streatwalkers, or women having no other means of gaining their livelihood then by prostitution, and bring them

before the Mayor on Wednesday morning.

Agreeably to this order, Captains Tornbull and
Kavener consulted together and arranged their plans. About 8 o'cleck last evening the Fourteeath Ward Police commenced arresting all prostitutes found walking (Broadway and other streets of that Ward, and, in a short time, about twenty-fix women were secommodated with quarters in the Station-House over Centre Market. The news of this move on the part of the police spread rapidly through the Ward, and many of these characters sought to "steal a "march" by stepping across Broadway into the Eighth Ward, but here they were met by Captain Turnbuil and his men, who, in less than on hour's time, arrested sixteen noterious old characters-and locked them up in the cellr of the Eighth Ward Station-

House.

About 11 o'clock, Capt. Turnbull Mft the Station House, giving orders to Livet Warlow not to allow any of the presences to be discharged unless he the Captain) was present. In a short time afterward Judge Bogert accompanied by a notorious character, the wife of where was among the prisoners, and several other sympathizers, made his appearance at the Station-House and wanted the prisoners, or some of them, discharged. Of course Lieut. Warlow refused, staring his Captain's orders Begert blustered a while and talked about authority and all that, when some o the pimps at his beels proposed if the Judge would give the order they would depose the Lieuvenant in double quick time. The rash experiment, however, was not tried, and various promises of what he would do, an what he would not do, Bogert went went off, and at midnight the interesting crowd of "ladice" were still

At the Fourteenth Ward Station-House we sume no effort was made for liberation, as the bird eaught were mostly of a dirtier class, and too poor to seep male friends to warn the Magistrates of their bad fortune.

There will probably be a slight addition to the population of Blackwell's Island to day.

ANOTHER RUM MURDER.

Last night a fight occurred at the low groggery, 338 Hudsor-st., in which a man named John Sectt was killed. The facts, as near as could be as-certained, are as follows:

Mr. J. V. Freeman, hearing a great noise in the place above named, looked in through the windows, when he saw two men beating another man, in front of the bar. Mr. Freeman called Officers Burke and Clarke, who entered the premises, and found a man named John Scott, badly injured, lying upon his back in the center of the room. The officers hearing a fight another room, passed in, and discovered John B. Corner and Daniel Duer engaged in a scuttle with a third person, whose name we did not learn. Barke and Clarke immediately arrested Conner and Duer, and conveyed them to the Eighth Ward Station House, where they were locked up by Lieut. Warlow. The officers returned to the place of the disturbance and removed Scott to the Station-House, where he expired in about an hour, notwithstanding the medical attendance of Dr Going. The Coroners will investi gate the matter to day.

BURTON'S THEATER. Mr. Burton produced last night, for the first time here, a comedy in two acts, entitled "Legerdemain, "or the Conjurer and his Wife." The play is founded upon the domestic fortunes, or rather misfortunes, of mar who marries, with his wife, a large family intrusive relations. Mr. Snugley (Mr. Burton) has married into a family where he has seemingly been obliged to espouse, not only the lady of his choice, but an unfortunate horde of poor relations, who bor-row his money, drink his wine, enjoy his hospitality, and make his purre their own, and all upon the score of being related to his wife. The Graudh y tribe, is rumber six, led on by Mr. Hercules Grandley, Mr. A. Andrews,) perpetually intrude themselves into his house, interfere in his domestic affairs, and keep his wife, Mrs. Saugley, (Mrs. Hough,) in a state of chronic jealousy. But among the multitude who claim to be of kith and kin to the new-made Mrs. S., is a younger sister, who has imprudently married a Conjurer, or as he more genteelly styles it, a Profes Legerdemain, Mr. Edward Dexter, Mr. George Jordan) in consequence of which unlucky match she is, together with her husband, constantly maligred by the amiable Grandleys, Edward Dexter becomes reduced to the extreme of poverty, and becomes indebted for rent to his unserupulous landlord, Sinister, Mr. H. Hall. Dexter cannot honestly command the means to satisfy the claims of Sinister, the latter, who is an inveterate thief himself, insists that he shall retain some of the watches, rings, and other trinkets which are entrusted to him by the company to assist in his evening's legerdemain performance, and return instead to the owners worthless articles of a similar appearance. Dexter, pressed by his necessities, consents to this scheme, and in the course of an evening's entertainnent in the presence of the Grandleys, who do not know him in a disguise which he assumes, he procures from Snugley a valuable watch, and returns to him in its place a comparatively worthless facsimile, which he has had long in his possession, and which bears sufficient resemblance to the time piece to deceive the ussuspicious Snugley. At last, however, Snugley discovers the deception, but is prevented making a violent demonstration by the interference of Mrs. Dexter, who successfully pleads with him to spare her breier, who disgrace of a discovered fraud. A full explanation ensues, when it is found that the poor conjurer is the undoubted heir to a large fortune which has for a long time been in Snugley's hand-

At this unexpected discovery, the Grandleys, with tine sycophantic fawning, endeavor to make their peace with the formerly persecuted pair, but are per-emptorily ordered out of the house by Sungley, who thus at one stroke gets rid of his officious relations, and restores quiet to his household.

and for which he has vainly sought a claimant.

The company last evening were more than usually perfect in their parts, and the play went through with very little hesitation or drag. As the grasping, cowardly, thieving, merches landlord, Mr. Harry Hall was very good. It was the most effective character which he has assumed in his present engagement, and his careful personation of it proves conclusively that be is an actor of talent and experience. Mr. Burton as Mr. Snugley, made some capital hits-his cavalier treatment of the sobje family of the Grandleys was very natural, and he certainly culisted the sympathies entire audience. Mr. George Jordan did not have a part of that

dashing description which he generally gives so effectively; but the character of Dexter in his hands was a good piece of acting, particularly the conjuration scene. Mrs. Hough, who is deservedly a great favorite, played with much spirit and vivacity; and most of the other characters were well represented. The piece will be repeated. YALE COLLEGE -Wm. N. J. Armstrong, of Hono-

lulu, S. I , Preston S Sweet, of Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., and William S. Alexander, of Killingly Conp., received the prizes for debate in the Brothers

Society, on the evening of the 16th ult. Umpires-Lis Excellency Gov. Dutten, the Hon. H. B. Harri-

son, Prof. W. A. Norton.

ONE WEER

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

THE CZAR'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

Alexander II. adheres to the Policy of the late Emperor Nicholas.

MORE FIGHTING IN THE CRIMEA.

CONSOLS ADVANCED TO 93.

The U. S. M steamship Atlantic, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on Saturday, March 10, arrived at this port on Tuesday morning at about 74 The Atlantic encountered Westerly o'clock. gales the entire passage.

The Atlantic saw the steamship Asia on Saturday the 10th inst., off Orms' Head, at 3 P. M., and into Liverpool.

The Atlantic arrived out at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, Murch 4.

By this arrival we learn of the pesceable access sion of the Czar Alexander II, and of his declaration to follow the policy of his father Nicholas. Constantine and the other princes of the Imperial house have signified their allegisance to the new Emperor. The hopes that were entertained throughout Europe of a peace policy in accordance with the supposed personal character of Alexander, were becoming more faint. The influence of the powerful party at the head of whom is the Grand Duke Constantine, it was feared would urge the Czar forward in a course opposed to his better judgment. His first appointments of the Ministers were, however, regarded favorably for peace. Meanwhile the Allies determined to seize the opportunity of uncertainty which the news of the death of Nicholas must occasion, to prosecute the war with vigor. There has been more fighting in the Crimea, and more threatened. The Conferences have commenced at Vicons. Gorchakoff having received from the Czar Alexander a confirmation of his previous instruc-

For details, we refer to our copious report. Among the passengers in the Atlantic is Archbishop Hughes.

The Liverpool Cotton market became excited on receipt of the intelligence of the Czar's decease, and sales of 20,000 bales were made at an advance of id., but, the excitement having passed, the market had relapsed into quietness at nearly former rates. The Corn market was dull at a decline. Money was easier. Consols, 93.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, March 9, 1855.

A letter dated Balaklava, Feb. 10, from one of my friends, a Major in the Turkish service, contains some striking facts about the condition of the different armies before Sevastopol. The Sultan has sent successively twenty-eight battalions to the siege, fourteen being attached to the British, and fourteen to the French camp. In neither camp have the Turks a Commissariat of their own, but receive their rations from the Allies. Sti'l, such is the result of the different admit istration, that while the Turkish troops at Kamiesh Bay have not lost more than about 20 per cent. of their original number by death and sick ness, at Balkalava they have lost above 50 per cent. And again, while the mortality of the men has been fearful, the Turkish horses are in much better concition than those of either of the Allies. The English since September have lost about 90 per cent. of their horses, and on the 13th. u't their entire cavalry consisted of one hundred and eighty-three horses. The French have lost above 25 per cent.-but principally of French horses, the Algerian cavalry having saved their horses, while the Turkish losses do not amount to more than 8 per cent. The reason of this discrepancy may be traced to the fact, that the Turkish commander has always served in the cavalry, and knewshow to take care of it, while Lord Riglen and Gen. Cenrobert are infantry officers. Tae Turks had their horses covered with rugs, and the resebsg bung always about them, while the French and still more the English, neglected to

cover theirs, and bave them regularly fed. As to the siege-works, Gen. Niel thinks that the chief attack should have been prepared on the right, and not on the left wing. He says the English trerches, leading to the Arsenal and to the points commanding the Russian fleet, should bave been most vigorously pushed forward. The Malakep Tower must be destroyed, not the defenses between the southern fort and the Careening Bay, if Sevastopol is to be taken by storm. and it is just here that the approaches are, as yet, far distant from the Russian works. This is the reason why the French have now taken persession of the English trenches, since Lord Ragian's army, dwindled down to 8,000 effective men has enough to do in protecting Balaklava, the basis of the operations. By-the-by, some of the French antiquaries pretend that Balaklava is the ancient barbor of the Læstrigonians, described by Homer in the tenth book of the Odyssey. Cowper renders it in the following words:

or renders It in the following words:

"To that illustrious pert we came, by rocks
Uninterrupted, finnked on either side
Of towering hight, while prominent the shores,
Bold conveying at the haven's most like shores,
Leave narrow pass. We pushed our galleys in,
Then monored taem side by side, for never surge.
There lifts its brad, or great, or small, but clear.
We found, and it noticuless the sheltered flood.
Myself alone, staying my bank without,
Escured her well with lass sens to a rock
At the land's point; then climbed the rugged ste
And spying stood the country." In a similar way with Utysees, the English

stood there on September 29th, spied the country. and saw Sevastopol open toward the south, the great Redan wall not yet finished, and ten thousand Russians busy throwing a ditch around the city. Lord Raglan, according to the plan concerted with St. Arnaud, might have immediately stormed the town, and, with a loss of about 6,000 men, carried it, and destroyed both the arsenal and the fleet. But the reckless St. Arnaud was dying, and Lord Ragian, too timid to assume the responsibility of such fearful alaughter, tarried, and sacrificed forty thousand men to his apparent humanity and real incapacity. Now that very same portion of the town is fearfully fortified, and though it might be taken any day after a previous preparation of about a fortnight, it cannot be done at a less sacrifice than 10,000 men. Strategically such an assault will be entirely fruitless: for, unless the Northern Fort is invested and silet ced, the Allies cannot keep Sevastopol, situated as it is under the cross-fire of the batteries on the northern plateau. Still the destruction of the Arsenal and of the remainder of the Russian fleet may be of some value, at it might certed with St. Arnaud, might have immediately

satisfy the thirst for ' gloire" with the French. and permit Napoleon to enter seriously into the peace regotiations at Vienna.

The French, sad still more the Tarks, were much astonished to see Mublis Pashs, that is to say, young Prince Stourdza, son of the late He spedar of Moldavia, admitted to the council f w. r in which the plan of the campaign was to be settled. Though Mablis Pasha distinguished himself 1,7 some of the skirmishes on the Danube. by personal bravery, still his family traditions are thoroughly Russian, and his father was notorionely a pensione," of the Czar, and distinguished himself by his attachment to Russia. It was therefore, rather strange to see such a man present at the council of war, in which, beside bim, obody but Lord Ragian, Gen. Canrobert and Omer Pasha took part. It seems that the Turks at Eupatoria are to act a prominent part in the next compaign, since Omer Pasha hac sent orders to Varua and Soumla for the embarcation of all the available Turkish troops, and nearly all the corps of the Dobrodja is now marching to Varna. while Gen. Osten Sacken is concentrating his forces around Espatoria.

The refugee officers are now in greater favor in Turkey than before. Major Schwarzenberg-Batorfy, of the Haugarian army, has become Aide-de Camp of Williams Pasha who is to reorganize the Asiatic army, which, without the exertions of Ismael Pasha, (Gen. Kmetty,) would have been entirely annihilated by fearful mismansgement. Even the Austrian papers now acknow edge the great services Gen. Kmetty has rendered to the Turks; still, their position is not very safe. Kurdistan is in open rebellion, and the Russians are concentrating their cavalry in Transcaucasia, with the view of taking the offensive to soon as the season permits. The victory over Shamyl and the capture of a Circassian fortress by Baron Nicolai, belong to the usual Russian Asiatic tales. It has been ascertained, at least such is the version of the Vienna papers, that no such victory was gained by the Russiansin fact, that there had been no conflict in Daghestan up to the New-Year. The great topic of the day is the sudden death

of the Czar Nicholas. I think the manner in

which the public here received it was most unbecom'ng. "L'étoile du Nord" was peformed at Diury Lane, Scribe's and Meyerbeer's last opera, on Peter I and Catharine. Just at the moment when the Czar, according to the Libretto is dead drunk, the manager stepped forth and said solemply, "Lacies and gentlemen. I have the honor to inform you that Lord Clarendon has announced to the Peers in Parliament that the Emperor Nicholas is dead, and that the hopes for a speedy peace are increasing!" Tremendous cheers followed the announcement the ladies in the boxes waved their handkerchiefs, the band struck up "God save the Queen," and "Partant pour la " Syrie." This manifestation of joy and satisfaction on the death of the Czar gave one an idea of the fear which he had inspired while living. I could not help remembering the words of Demosthenes to the Athenians in his first Philippic, alluding to the rumor of King Philip's death: "And if it "were so, what difference would it make to you? "If he dies, you certainly will soon raise another Philip, by continuing to manage your affairs in the same way as before; since it was not so much by his own power, as by your careless-"ners, that Philip grew to such greatness." So far the only results of the great event are the rising of the funds, and a decline in tallow. The canguine expectations of the friends of peace are to-day somewhat damped since it has been ascertained that the negotiations at Vienna will not be opened in earnest before the fall of Sevastopol where just now the Russians have gained a success against the French, who attacked the counter-spproaches suddenly raised before the Alerbertieff tower.

While Lord John Russell, the Colonial Minister, is engaged at Vienna, and seems to think that his stay may be protracted-since he has written to his family that his children should be sent after him-the Colonial Empire begins to totter. At Ballerat a serious conflict has taken place between the diggers and Her Majesty's troops, on account of the objectionable license system. Above forty men were slain or wounded, among them two of the English officers and several of the leaders of the diggers. The disturbance has been suppressed, but the bloodshed will not easily appreherded, and England has no army to spare. The war must, therefore, be fought by the Colonists themselves, and raise the self-consciousness of their force. We see everywhere the decline of England's power and prestige. Balaklava has been transferred to London and to the

To return to the death of the Czar, his successor, the Emperor Alexander II, Nicolaievitch, has confirmed the powers of Prince Gorchakoff for the negotiations at Vienna. Menchikoff was recalled by Nicholas before his death, immediately after the defeat at Eupatoria, and Prince Gorchahoff, of the Danubian army, appointed Commander in Chief, with Osten Sacken as his second. Gen. Radiger, probably the most distinguished of the Russian Generals, is in high favor with the new Czar and it is said that he is to become Minister of War, with more power than any of his predecessors in office, since Nicholas always reserved to bimself the management of his armies. The Manifesto of the new Czar is less peaceable than was expected. He pledges himself to follow the steps of his illustricus ancestors. Peter the Great. Catharine II. Alexander and Nicholas. The Vienna papers, without exception, bestow the highest praise on the deceased Czar, and all bear the trace of the consternation occasioned by his death, at the Austrian Court. Of the English obituary which have appeared, the most eloquent is that written by Urquhart. I extract the following passages

Commeacing with a neurpation and a revolution.

World, but to annibilate its armies. Vanishing from the seese after bringing the power of Russia to the highest point that it ever has attained, or ever can attain, that in which by combining the two great sections of Europe against Russia, he has insured between them an intersectine strife, which must make his country mistress, not of Constantinople and Cucutta alone but of Europe and the world. Let the Russians inscribe this epitaph upon his tomb: 'He has accumplished the will of Peter.'

"There are strange parallesisms is history. Nicholas has his antetype, and so have we. There is neching in events but Philip of Macedon, to put beside Nicholas. The Atheniats of id say Philip was multite English didsay Nicholas was mad. The Athenians and say, 'Philip was multite English didsay Nicholas is dead. And Palilip was all Macedon, while Nicholas in Russis was but as Emperor. Though Philip was all Macedon, and cid die, although the Athenians did rejoice, Athen and Greece did perish. Nevertheless, Philip was only a bubarian, while Greece was civilized."

The Morning Herald of Tuesday contained a most remarkable etatement, for the authenticity

most remarkable statement, for the authenticity of which I cannot rouch, but which has created considerable sensation. According to the informati. a of the Tery organ, the Emperor Napoleon has declared to Lord Clarendon at Boulogue that unless the Parliamentary inquiry into the state of thirgs at Balsklava were abandoned, the intimacy between France and England must cease. They could act in future for the same end, but not cooperate in the same way as hitherto. In consequence of this intimation, the Ministers - such is the Tory report-have come to the resolution to dissolve Parliament as soon as possible, and thus put an end to the inquest. The French pamphlet on the conduct of the war, which has ap peared at Brussels under the auspices of Prince apoleon, excites the anger of the Government press, both in France and England. It is a publi cation most hestile to the policy of the Allies, and

to the descent upon the Crimea The Empress of Austria has been delivered of a daughter, much to the annoyance of Francis Joseph, who wished for a son.

disc'oses all the secrets of the councils of war up

The King of Denmark is seriously un well. His death would complicate Danish affairs still more. The Diet are impeaching the late Ministry.

In Tessin (Switzerland) a political assassinatien has disturbed the Canton. The Liberals. thinking their lives endangered by the dagger of the Ultra-Montane party, have organized Committees of Safety, and appealed to Judge Lynch. The Federal Government instantly sent a Commission to Lugano and Locarno, in order to re-

store the Canton to peace.

The Times correspondent at Constantineple informs us that the enthusiasm against Russia has quite passed away. "If Nicholas came to Constantinople, he would not do more than the Allies hare done. The Turks see the diminished conrequence of their own rulers and themselves: they see every building of size and beauty in the capital passing into the hands of their energetic allies; and they look upon their country as already conquered, and the worst calamity they bad to fear as already upon them." "Little things make a great impression upon them; they are much mortified that their soldiers are obliged to salute the French and English officers, while the sentinels of the Allies pay no attention to the greatest Pashs. The naval barracks have been cleared of their Mussulman tenants, and the Russian prisoners installed there. This the Turks look upon as an intolera-"ble insult and assume, as a proof, that even the enemy, whom the Allies came to combat, is more respected than the true believer.'

The departure of the Emperor Napoleon to the seat of war has not taken place. It is expected in the course of next week, though als allies, his Ministers, and even his Prefet de Police, have warred him of the possible results.

He believes in his star, and goes his own way.

THE GREAT EVENT IN RUSSIA. The Africa brought us intelligence of the death of the Czar, and the announcement of the event to both Houses of the British Parliament. We have now Nicholas, and of the peaceable succession of his

Alchoiss, and of the peaceanic succession of an eldest son Alexander to the throne of the Russias. Scarcely had authentic intelligence reached Eagland, that Nicholas was seriously indisposed, whom a second dispatch announced that he was dead. The first notification was telegraphed from Berlin by Lord John Russell, and stated that the Emperor had been suddenly attacked by a fit, of an apoplectic nature; that he had been given over by his physicians, and had calmly taken leave of his family, in view of his approaching end. Three hours afterward, dispatches reached Paris, stating that at noon of the same day, e Czar Nicholas expired. As before menti Lords Clarendon and Palmerston informed Parlis ment of the event; and by that dignified body the intelligence was received with due solemnity. At several of the English theaters the managers came before the curtain and proclaimed that Nicholas was dead—an announcement which was received in most instances with tumultuous cheering! The news spread like wildfire. Greater joy could not have b hibited had Sevastopol fallen. Some of "the people" expressed much disappointment that the authorities did not ring the church bells! Equal excitement was occasioned by the news in the leading cities of the continent. On the news reaching Berlin the Court should be the continent. placed itself in mourning, and orders were issued that the whole Prussian army should wear the symbols of mourning four weeks. The general feeling in the Prussian capital seemed to be one of regret. At Vienna the intelligence caused much agitation. An order na the intelligence caused much a string directs that "in "acknowledgment of the services rendered with noble "eagerness by the Emperor Nicholas, during a time of unfortunate trials," the Nicholas Regiment of Cuirassiers shall always preserve that name as a souvenir in the Austrian army. At Paris the police arrested the ballad singers for chanting verses disce-

speciful to the dead Czar. It appears that the Emperor first complained of pression of the head and chest. He had before been subject to such a feeling. His physicians were immediately called, and their experienced eyes fore saw that this attack was likely to be his last. They had, indeed, hern attending him, during some days, for an attack of industria, to which some slight symp-tens of pulmonary affection had supervened. From the first moment of his final seizure they held out no hopes of recovery. The rapid progress of the alln ent is shown in the fellowing bulletine:

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1, Winter Palace, 1:21

A. M.—The state of the Emper's became much worse yesterday evening. Violent fever mailtoned itself, with inflammation of the large. The fever itself, with inflammation of the large. The fever testing the whole night and prevented sleep, has lasted during the whole night and prevented sleep, bas lasted during the whole night and prevented sleep, beginning to great its observable. The debility of the angust or gout is observable increased, and, at least in the invalid has greatly increased, and, at least in the option of the physicians, the state of his Majosty is nost critical.

invelid has greatly many the state of his Majesty is opticion of the physicians, the state of his Majesty is not critical.

"St. Peterseura, March 1, 4:40 A.M.—The state of the Emperor has not improved in any respect his of the Emperor has had so me palpitations of morning. The Empress has had so me palpitations of the heart, but is otherwise well. Send this intellitience to Schwerin, Strelitz, and the Hagna." St. Peterseura, March 2, & A.M.—The Emperor has calmly received from Dr. Mandt the communication that apoplexy of the lungs is probable. He celly observed, 'And when shall I become paralyzed!' The physicians did not give a precise answer. The Emperor then said to Dr. Carrell, 'When shall I sufficate!" The Emperor has taken the sucraments. He has taken leave of his wife and children whom he blessed asparately—as also his grandchildren—is a firm voice, in full possession of his intellect, perfectly calm, and with great presence of mind. His pulse to